THE PURPOSE OF THE PRODUCT OF THE PROPERTY OF

WASHINGTON.

Protection for the Shipping Interest.

Admiral Farragut's Views of Naval Reform.

Acrimonious Debate Between Dawes and Butler.

SAUL OF TARSUS AND JUDAS ISCARIOT.

Discussion of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1870. nalities in the House-Acrimonious De-

bate Between Butler and Dawes. There was another series of tilts in the House to day between Ben Butter and Mr. Dawes while the Legislative Appropriation bill was under considera tion. Butler seems determined to have a quarrel with Daws, and he embraces every opportunity to twit him on his celebrated economy speech. Butler has become the the champion, not only of the President, but of the heads of departments generally. He will not allow any of their acts to be questioned. He denies the right of any person to criticise their expenditures. When somebody intimated to-day that the departments were extravagant in the matter of printing Mr. Butler was on his feet in an instant. He did not see why the House should undertake to regulate the amount of printing that the head of a department might need: He thought the Committee on Appropriations had no business to cut down the estimates and that the heads of departments knew their business full well when they made up their estimates. This brought Dawes to his teet. He didn't want to hear lectures from Butler. If the heads of departments had a duty to perform so had he, and he did not propose to be driven from it. He aliuded to Butter's sudden conversion to the republican party. This is one of Ben's tender spots. He came back at Dawes, but not quite so effectively he did at Sunset Cox. He was tired hearing himself compared to "Saul of larsus." With a meekness quite foreign to him he plead guilty to having voted for Jeff Davis; that his conversion to republicanism was a sudden one, and that he had not been so long in the republican party as some other folks. He had no doubt there were was the oldest disciple. By Judas it is understood he meant Dawes. The personalties in the House and Senate are becoming so common of late that the habitués of the capital almost cease to notice them. It is only to a stranger that they appear odd or off

Encouragement of the Shipbuilding Interest Harbor and Pilot Fees to be Abolished. The Select Committee on American Navigation Interests have agreed to report a bill allowing drawbacks on all shipbuilding material, not to exceed eight dollars per ton on wooden sailing vessels, ten dollars per ton on composite sailing vessels with iron frames and wooden planking, ten dollars per ton on wooden steamers, twelve dollars per ton or composite steamers, twelve dollars per ton on iron sailing vessels, and fifteen dollars per ton on iron When the materials used are of home The second section allows ship stores and coal to be shipped and consumed free of duty. The third ion allows an annual subsidy to American ves sels engaged in the carrying trade for over six ports, or between several foreign ports, as follows:— With the British American provinces, \$1 50 per ion for sailing vessels or steamers; with European ports, four dollars per ton steamers; with all other foreign ports, three dollars per ton for steamers. The comee will also report a bill substituting for all tonnage dues thirty cents per ton, and abolishing all harbor dues, pilotage fees or other taxes imposed by State or municipal laws.

Quarterly Statement of the Treasury. expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending December 31, 1569, was issued to-day. The follow-

Revenues Miscellaneous sources Loans and Treasury notes Repayments	11,020,531 23,975,830
Total Balance in Treasury, September, 1859	\$116,374,291 120,014,857
Total EXPENDITURES.	\$236,389,149
Civil and miscellaneous	\$11,445,908
Interest on public debt	25,280,965 25,485,310
Purchase of United States bonds Redemption of the public debt	40,271,015 5,442,712

The above is a correct statement of the receipts

and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1869, as appears by the books and accounts of the department. The balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1869, by this statement is \$4,651,194 in excess of the balance as published in the debt state. ment of Oct. 1, 1869, and the balance in the Treasury Department Dec. 1, 1869, by this statement is \$6,529,798 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of Jan. 1, 1870. These differences are accounted for by the fact that the expenditures are all known and included in the monthly debt statement, while the receipts being taken from the returns in the office at the close of business on the last day of each month do not include the entire receipts for the quarter. The Colored Senator Lecturing Congress

on Amenities of Debate. Senator Revels, the new colored Senator from Mississippi, remarked to-day that his State would probably have been admitted by this time but for the bitter personalities which prevail in the House and Senate. Refeis said he deprecates these things. He as sorry to see the Senators and members forgetting the high duties of statesmanship and stooping to low personal attacks upon each other. This is not

the way, he thinks, to dignify the position to which they have been elevated by the people. Correspondence Between Secretary Robeson

Reorganization of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following letter to Glenni W. Scoffeld, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs:-NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Peb. 12, 1870.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb.
Hon, G. W. Scoffed:
Sir.—I have the honor to submit herewith, for
your consideration and that of the committee, the
copy of a correspondence between myself and Admiral Farragut in relation to bill 976, entitled "A
Bill for the Reorganization of the Navy of the United
States," Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO, M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

The following is Secretary Robeson's letter to Admiral Farragut:-

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 7, 1870.

ADMIRAL—I enclose you a copy of a letter that I have written to the naval committees in relation to there organization of the navy. I also enclose a copy of a bilt which I consider will meet the wants of the service. There are some conflicting statements in regard to your opinion, and I should be gratified to know what are really the views of the senior officer of the navy. Will you, therefore, be kind enough to examine the bill and accompanying letter and give me your views on them and the subjects therein referred to as soon as you conveniently can? Very respectfully, your occident servant,

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

To Admiral Parragut's replyis is as follows:—

Admiral Farragut's replyis is as follows:-

New York, Feb. 11, 1870. Six-I have the honor to acknowledge the recei through Commander Shirk, of your communication of the 7th inst., enclosing a copy of bid No. 976, entitled "A Bill for the Reorganization of the Navy of the United States," and also a copy of your letter to the Naval Committee in relation to the same.

care the several sections of this bill, and I am happy to say that so far as its general features are concerned it meets, with but lew exceptions, with my cordial concurrence. To demonstrate more clearly the few points upon which I have differed slightly with the honorable Secretary. I beg leave to submit herewith my opinions in detail. I regret that the honorable Secretary should have discarded the original idea of a board of survey, which, in my opinion, should be designated the Beard of Admirally, and be confined entirely to that grade, with the exception, of course, of the Secretary. I do not wish to be understood as objecting to the name of Survey, but simply that I consider that of Admiralty more appropriate. The Admiral of the Navy, holding by law the same relative position as General of the Army, should be president of this naval board, and in the event of his disability or absence the Vice Admiral should assume the duties of president of add board; and in the absence of the Secretary of the Navy the senior member of the board should act as Secretary of the Navy pro tem. I may be accussed of self-interest in suggesting the organization of such a board; yet I am firm in my conviction that it would tend to the general good of the service. In section three i would reapsectfully suggest the insertion of the words or as often as may be deemed expedient by the Secretary of the Navy." In reference to the reorganization of the medical corps, as provided for in section seven. I beg leave to state that I had aiways fixed in my own mind upon the necessity of appointing ten medical corps, as provided for in section seven. I beg leave to state that I had aiways fixed in my own mind upon the necessity of appointing ten medical directors, with the assimilated rank of communities and asylums; but, as I have siways stated, I consider that the simple question of numbers should he decided by the government, as it is supposed to know the requirements of the first class, with the assimilated rank of communities and any obje care the several sections of this foil, and I am happy to say that so far as its general features are contest I leit desirous to do justice to the merits of such staff officers as had served in my command, and whom I knew had been equally exposed to the dangers incident to the profession, and hence when Surgeon Palmer appealed to me to know if I had any objection to a certain bill which provided for a higher grade for the older officers, I readily answered in the negative, saying that I thought that the older officers of the staff corps who had served their country justifully, sharing all the privations of war equally with the line, had a natural right to expect promotion to a higher grade in their respective corps. At that time I did not deem it possible that the feeting could become so violent, and while my opinion, then circulated, simply advocated a reward for merit, at the same time placing such officers at shore stations so as to prevent contact with officers of the line of the same grade, I am glad to find that all the boards and the honorable Secretary are now as ready to accord

grade, I am glad to find that all the boards and the nonorable Secretary are now as ready to accord to them this preferment as myself. During all this time I have been prepared to express my opinion without prejudice or partiality, but have studiously avoided doing so until such time as it was called for by authority. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral United States Nany.

To Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of Navy. Consular Jurisdiction. France. Prussia and the other States of the North German Union, and Italy, having adopted the pro-

vision as to consular jurisdiction over crews and vessels, the President has proclaimed such treates with the United States accordingly. Senator Sherman's Cuban Resolution-Views

of Secretary Fish and the Administration.
[Washington (Feb. 12) correspondence of the Evening Post.]

The introduction of the Cuban resolution in the Senate yesteroily by Sepator Sherman, and his remarks thereon, are a good deal talked about in political as well as diplomatic circles. There are many conflicting opinions as to the course the Senate will pursue, now that it has become manifest that there is a strong feeling in layor of extending and to the struggling Cubans, in quarters which have heretofore exhibited no active interest in the question, asiny persons consider this change in sentiment will obtain sufficient strength to compel a corresponding change in the policy at present pursued by the administration, but this belief is not shared by those most conversant with the views of the members of Fresident Grant's Cabinet.

Secretary Fish thinks the passage of Mr. Sher-

Secretary Fish thinks the passage of Mr. Sherman's resolution would simply result in a war with Spain, as the recognition of an actual state of war in Cuba by this government permits the Spanish government, under the treaty of 1795, to make a search on the high seas of all American vessels, which right they undoubtedly would exercise. Mr. Fish does not believe the mere recognition of belitgerent rights would result in an immediate declaration of war by Spain, but that war will eventually grow out of it, through Spain availing herself of her right to search vessels and in other acts to which American citizens would not

It seems probable that the whole influence of the administration will be used to prevent the adoption of Mr. Sherman's resolution if it be tavorably reported upon by the Senate Committee of Foreign iterations, which, from the best intermation that can be obtained, is not likely to be-done.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1870. Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., offered a resolution

instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the method of investing the fund arising out of land scrip for school purposes in Tennessee and whether they are applied in accordance with law. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. STARKWRATHER, (rep.) of Conn., introduced a bill to regulate the rank of staff officers in the navy.

Mr. Jupp. (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to con strue section four of the act of March 31, 1868, exempting certain manufactures from the internal tax, so as not to treat as manufacturers hog packers. tax, so as not to treat as manufacturers nog packers, lard renderers or persons engaged in carling hams or canning meats or in the provision trace, &c., and to refund such taxes aiready collected.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., hoped the bill would be reported and passed without delay, as it affected the whole provision business of the United States.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to refund the hospital money collected from the whaling bark Hamilton. Passed.

Passed.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill granting a pension to John Kitts, the old Revolutionary soldier, to whom the privelege of the floor was given a few days since. Referred.

Mr. Lafiln, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Frinting, reported a copy of the contract with the Congressional Globe. Read and ordered printed.

Mr. Garrield, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill directing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of General William Steadman, late United States Consul at Santingo de Cuba, to be sent to his late home in Portage county, Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill for the relief of Norman Wlard. Referred.

He also moved to print fifteen hundred extracopies of the bill for the reduction of the army. Referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state the amount of unexpended balances for the various dispartments at the end of the fiscal year. Adopted.

Mr. Lafiln, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 1,500 extra copies of the Army bill.

By Messrs, Schumaker, Strong, Starkweather, Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill grant-

Army bill.

By Messrs, Schumaker, Strong, Starkweather, Knapp and Kellegg—For increased duties on imported cigars.

By Messis. Schumaker and Starkweather—By Messis. Schumaker and Starkweather—Language in the increase of duties on steel.

Against the increase of duties on steel.

By Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa.—Of the College of
Physicians of Philadelphia for the proper rank, &c., by Mr. KELLOGO, (rep.) of Coun.—A like petition from the Medical Institution of Yale College, The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blair in the chair, on THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The amendment offered by Mr. Davis (rep.) of Y.) yesterday, to strike out the appropriation for porters for the Congressional Globe, was discussed real an hour and rejected, only three members

voting for it.

Mr. Finkeinburg (rep., of Mo.) moved to reduce
the item for public printing from \$500,000 to \$50,000,
based on the proposed aboution of the franking privliege.

Mr. Laplin, chairman of the committee on printing.

suggested that it would not be desirable to cut down that teen as it was not too much for the absolutely necessary printing, and promised that his committee would report a bill on the subject of printing which would meet the most economical desire of the House. In reply to Mr. Maynard, who had inquired as to the comparative cost of printing with former periods, Mr. Ladin stated that during the Thirty-turd Congress, when Lynn Boyd (democrat) was speaker of the House, there had been paid for printing of Senate and House reports \$2,220.715, and during the Thirty-ninth Congress, which Schizjier Colfax (republican) as Speaker, \$1,535.715, or a dimination of \$1,689.924. Adding the extra cost of maternal, he showed republican economy in the item of printing for one Congress of \$350,000, and no allowance for the increase from war, internal revenue and population,

allowance for the increase from war, internal revenue and population,
Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, compilmented the chairman of the Committee on Printing on his well earned reputation of economy in public printing. There were four items of printing which had nothing to do with the franking privilege, and which alone amounted to \$552.006. These items were for the Patent Office, \$57,906; for the Treasury Department, which used to be done as the Treasury, \$30,200; for all the departments, \$156,746, and for the Post Office printing, \$102,000.

The discussion occupied about one hour and was further participated in by Messrs, Els. Sargent, May-

printing, \$102,000.

The discussion occupied about one bour and was further participated in by Messrs. Eta. Sargent, Maynard, Lafiu and Butler (Mass.), the latter suggesting that if the heads of departments or of bureaus were not fit to be trusted with ordering the amount of participations. that if the heads of departments or of bureaus were not fit to be trusted with ordering the amount of printing which they required they were not fit to be trusted with their positions. He thought that that was a matter which might safely be left to those officers without interference on the part of the House. Mr. Dawes commented upon the lecture read to the House by "his gentle colleague," whose conversion seemed as acaden and remarkable as that of him who travelled to Damascus. He (Mr. Dawes) apprehended it to be his duty whenever such a question was before the House faithhilly, calmly, justily and impartially, but without tear, tavor or affection, to make diligent inquiry where every dollar of the public money had gone or might go; and so long as he had the condeduce of the House and of the country he should continue to pursue that course without regard to such lectures.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., disclaimed all intention of lecturing the House, and desired once for all to put a bar arainst the analogy between saul of Tarsus and himself; he had heard it nineteen times and a half in the House. There were three things which he thought might be omitted hereafter, because the country understood them—first, that he had voted for Jeff Davis; see ad, that he had go a sudden conversion, and third, that he had not been the republican party as long as some other people. All that was true. He had no doubt that in the old times there were mon wio stood by Judas and agarnst Faul because Judas was the old apostle.

in the republican party as long as some other people. All that was true. He had no doubt that in the old times there were men who shood by Judas and against Fam because Judas was the old apostle. (Laughter.)

The amendment was rejected.

One of the Items, for the the library of Congress, brought out an attack from Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., against the Librarian for admitting books of a scurrilous, infamous and indecent character to its shelves, specifying particularly a scurrilous and inbellous assault upon a member of the House, a calumny published anonymously against him during a neated political cauvas.

The Librarian was detended by Mr. Haldeman, (dem.) of Pa., who said he had never met a librarian more thoroughly acquainted with the books in his charge than that gentleman, by Mr. Palmer, who intimited that the pamphlet complained of was one making grave charges against Mr. Wood while Mayor of New York, by Mr. Banks on general and personal grounds.

personal grounds.

In reference to the item for periodicals and newspapers for the library Mr. Potters, (dem.) of N. Y., called attention to the absence of all facilities for having access to the magazines; and Mr. Dawes thought the suggestion was a good one and should be taken into consideration by the Library Committee.

mittee.

Mr. Garrield offered an amendment requiring the library to be kept open in the evening from seven until ten o'clock. Agreed to.

The appropriations for the botanical garden provoked the usual criticism, but they passed without the continuous constitution. amendment.

The committee rose, having disposed of about onefifth of the bill, and the blouse at four o'clock ad-

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Progress of the War-Romero's Operations-An Englishman's Opinion of Lopez's Position-Dom Pedro Determined to Annihilate Lopez-Count D'Eu on the Same Track-The Ministers Want Peace.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 1, 1870. The latest news from Paraguay is contained in the following telegram from Asuncion, sent by Ministe Paranhos on the 19th of December:—

"His Highness (the Brazilian Generalissimo, the Comte d'Eu) has gone to Curuguaty and Igatemy to take measures which will enable us to know where Lopez has concealed himself or by what course he is fleeing. General Camara will set out on the 24th with the same purpose. The number of persons presenting themselves at Curuguaty, Igatemy and Concepcion is considerable."

The last operation was that already reported, in which General Camara, hearing that Romero, with 800 Paraguayans, had made a descent on the Brazirian cattle preserves, set out with 3,000 men and dispersed the raiders, taking a few prisoners and recovering most of the cattle. His horses, however, were so completely used up that he could not con Concepcion to get fresh ones and recruit those no utterly useless. According to the telegram he was to march on the 24th to try and penetrate to the morthern part of the mountains wherein Lopez is said to be, and the Comte d'Eu's forces were to try to follow by the course Lopez had retreated.

An Englishman in the Brazilian service, long in that of Lopez, and acquainted with the region into which Lopez has withdrawn, writes that it will be impossible for the Comte d'Eu to continue operations intended to force the mountain position from the western side of Paragnay, that side of the very strong post being covered with woods and rivers, and so roadless that it would be simply impossible to maintain the force necessary to attemp the driving of Lopez from his commanding station. The rear of the fort is said to be more accessible from the eastern side, and its from that side, so [says our Linglishman, the attacking force must operate. But, although Brazil borders on Paragnay on that side, it is not easy to see now an attacking force is to be supplied, the Upper Parama being unnavigable for a long way below, and the Brazilian territory being uninhabited and without a military road to its fronter. It is true it would not be a difficult or costly work to make a decent road through the province of Parama, but Brazilians would require a long time to make it and the war would continue its cost. Whether the war is to be suit continued, in the hope of extinguishing Lopez entirely, appears to be a matter much agitated in official circles. The Emperor still declares he will not consent to allow Lopez to remain in Paragnay, unless to give him six leet in length of its soil, and he has over and over again said that if it be necessary to make a peace with Lopez the treaty will be signed only after his own abdication. The Ministry ass long wanted peace on any terms, but, not wishing to resign, it has carried on the war reluctantly and with a very obvious want of zeal, which has oeen most injurious to the General's plans. On the other hand, an officer, who is considered to be inspired directly by the General himself, writes from headquarters as follows: northern part of the mountains wherein Lopez is said to be, and the Comte d'Eu's forces were to try

obvious want of zeal, which has been most injurious to the General's plans. On the other hand, an officer, who is considered to be inspired directly by the General himself, writes from headquarters as follows:—

"The Prince passed the Manduvirá only to prove that he was a soldier and was obedient to the orders of the government, but never in the hope that he could succeed in expelling Lopez beyond the great mountains. However, the Prince made a supreme effort and obliged the enemy to take refuge beyond the mountains. However, the Prince made a supreme effort and obliged the enemy to take refuge beyond the mountains. However, the Prince made a supreme effort and obliged the enemy to take refuge beyond the mountains. However, the Prince made a supreme effort and obliged in the supreme effort and obliged in the supreme him there, a though, in attention to the real sidvantage to Brazil from the diminution of the forces in Paraguay, and from the diminution of the forces in Paraguay, and from the peace which he supposes might become a reality within a short time, he did not hesitate to declare that ne considers the war ended as regards military operations. But the true conclusion of the war that whose consequence should be peace with all its blessings cannot take blace while Lopez remains in Paraguay, or even in South America, and, according to our opinion, only hunger can oblige him to leave Paraguay, and diplomacy should afterwards prevent him remaining in the neighboring countries. Let not the alined governments decive themselves in regard to the character of a man who has not leared to exterminate an entire nation in trying to keep himself in the government of Paraguay, and let them be assured that if familie do not come in cour aid the war will recommence sooner or later—that is, will continue forever, as the official paper of the provisional Paraguayang overnment says."

Thus the opinion of the Paraguay must him may get rid of him themselves, for if whe had the former in the parines behind. Still there seems no

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

Ship Owners and Others Stating Their Grievances-The Powers and Profits of Quarantine Officials-Plan for Preventing a Repetition-Ex Post Facto Charges.

Pursuant to notice given, the Commissioners of Quarantine-hessrs. Wilson G. Hunt, Dr. A. N. Bell and Samuel Barton-met yesterday afternoon at the office of the Washington Life Insurance Company, No. 155 Broadway, for the purpose of hearing any statements or complaints that shipowners or others might have to offer. The Health Officer of the Port, Dr. Carnochan; the counsel to the Commissioners, Mr. H. W. Johnson, and a large number of shipowners and representatives of leading mérchants were present, and much inter-terest was manifested in the statements made. Mr. James Van Buren, from the Vessel Owners and Captains' Co-operative Association of New York, presented a petition from those engaged more particularly in coastwise trade showing that vessels coming from Virginia and Maryland with cargoes of coal, pine wood, &c., were obliged to stop at Quarantine each trip, and if, arriving there after sundown, were compelled to wait till next morning, losing thus at times entire days, which, in the course of the year, makes an ttem of some importance, and acts as a drawback upon commerce, already much depressed. The petition showed, further, that, as a sort of retaliatory measure, the authorities of Maryland had adopted the same quarantine regulations in regard to vessels arriving at Baltimore from Northern and Eastern ports.

The discussion then took the form of a somewhat desultory conversation, and resulted in showing that many abuses had been perpetrated by some parties at Quarantine for their own profit.

Mr. Buck stated that he had known of instances where passengers wishing to come to the city from vessels in Quarantine in the Lower Bay were charged four dollars each. He stated that the vessel owners wishing to have their cargoes discharged were poliged to engage the lighters recommended by the Quarantine officials, and had to pay exactly twice as much as they would have had to pay to any other lighters. He thought that masmuch as the Quaran tine was intended to benefit the people, the State should be at the expense of paying the fees, and

should be at the expense of paying the fees, and that the vessels should not be taxed at all.

Mr. Brer. From the Ship Owner's Association, said that as Congress alone was authorized by the constitution to regulate commerce, the State had not any right to levy a tax for hospital fees. He thought the six and a half dolars charged for Quarantine fees was a direct tax upos commerce, and that the association which he represented had determined to test the matter and have it decided whether the State had the right to impose the tax.

Dr. Bell. in answer to, this said that he dought the quarantine laws were in accordance with the decisions of the United States courts, and that the introduction of an infectious disease for the want of necessary regulations would be found to be in the end, a much greater tax on commerce. In answer to Mr. Buck Dr. Boil stated that it would be unjust to impose upon the State the necessity of pay-

in the end, a much greater tax on commerce. In answer to Mr. Euck Dr. Beil stated that it would be unjust to impose upon the State the necessity of paying the Quaranthe fees. That if such an arrangement were made it would seem to invite carciesaness and a want of cleanliness, which would result in breeding disease. The vessels, he thought, were really more benefited by properly administered quaranthe than the State, and the duty of paying the expenses of quaranthe should certainly be imposed on those who rendered the restrictions necessary.

One of the merchants present then addressed the Commissioners, and stated that the people in the sugar trade had much cause to complain, not of she ruarantine laws, but of the way in which the laws had been administered. When he had vessels arriving with cargoes of sogar he was obliged to employ the quaranthe lighters to unload the vessels in order to have them discharged from quarantine, and that four times out of five the vessels would be up and moored alongade their dock at pier No. 4 before the lighters would get up with the cargoes. At, one time he had some vessels which were detained in quarantine some twenty-eight days, and when he wished to nave the ships run up to a comparatively isolated point at Williamsburg he would not be permitted and could not get his vessels out unless he landed the cargo at Fanto's stores, adjoining Fulton ferry, and in which he believed some of the quarantine efficies had an interest. Three vessels under this operation had cost him some \$1,000, althoughthey had clean bills of health.

health.

Ar. Buck again addressed the Commissioners and said that the matter had become so bud that if an owner offers to charter a captain at Cuba or any of the South American ports to take a cargo of sugar to any of our United States ports they almost universally say, "exclude New York and I'll take It."

Mr. WAYDELL then informed the Commissioners that in engaging a captain to take a cargo of sugar from the South American ports they would charge that in engaging a captain to take a cargo of sugar from the South American ports they would charge fifty cents on the hogsnead if they were to come to New York. He stated that shipowners and captains would frequently send their vessels to New Haven or other ports to avoid paying the extraordinary and exorbitant charges imposed by the quarantine officials at this port. The ducation of cooperage was also a matter of moment. He related the case of the brig Resolute. The brig came up to quarantine and was there detained. The captain had died at Guantonomo, and the vessel was delayed some twenty days. There were some eight hogsheads and some eight or ten barrels which needed reheading, and the bill for cooperage on these amounted to \$10s. He had paid all the demands against the vessel when the cargo was disconarged, but when about to leave was informed of this bill and told that the vessel should not and would not be peimitted to leave until all the bills were paid. He knew the charge was entrageous, and he consulted counsel on the matter and was told to take the vessel out of quarantine and let them sue for the bill. He took the vessel out and brought her up to ner dock when see had tant in quarantine three or four days after the cargo had been discharged. About eight or ten hours after the vessel had been at the dock the health Officer sent a steamboat and took the vessel back. As he had previously chartered the vessel for another voyage and as the charter amounted to about thirty dollars per day he paid the bill charged for cooperage.

Mr. PENDERGAST stated that a couple of years age

or cooperage.
Mr. PENDERGAST stated that a couple of years age Ar. PENDERGAST stated that a couple of years age his firm had two vessels coming from Cuba. When the first one arrived they, being new in the business, did not know how to proceed and they paid all the bills without demurring; but the quarantine folks would not trust them to pay the mils in town; they were obliged to pay them at quarantine. When the second one arrived they were allowed to bring it up to the city without first paying the bills, as they had been so prompt in their first payment. bring it up to the city without first paying the bills, as they had been so prompt in their first payingent. When the bills were sent in his folks thought they were somewhat high, and they advised with others of more experience in the matter, and were advised of what was right. They had the vessels and the cargo so they paid only what was correct. A year afterwards the same vessels were sent to Brazil for confee. On arriving at Quarantine, although the bills of health were clean, they were told that the vessels were to be detained thirty days. He (Mr. Pendegast) went down to Quarantine to see if he could have the vessel which arrived first released. He saw a gentleman who kept a lager heer saloon near the grounds, and was informed that that gentleman was the power behind the throne, and was perhaps greater than the throne itself. This individual went on at a great rate about rotton coffee and the danger of allowing it to go up to the city. Finally some \$300 was paid to somebody, after the vessel had been there a week or so, and the coffee became pure immediately, and the owners were permitted to discharge the cargo on Quarantine lighters at a cost or sixteen cents per bag, when any other lightermen would have charged but eight cents. When the second vessel arrived the sum of \$250 was paid to ercleased the owners were obliged to pay the balance of the extortionate bill of the year before which the Quarantine folks said they had been cheated out of.

Mr. Breft again addressed the meeting and said that the press, and the merchants, and the ship owners here were continually complaining of the depression of commerce, while the officials at this, the principal port of entry of the United States, had been acting in such a manner as to force commerce to seek other ports.

Several other statements were made, mainly to the same effect, in regard to the carelessness of the stevedores employed by the Quarantine officials, as well as the want of watchiliness, by which river threves profited, and the grievances before allude as they had been so prompt in their first payment. When the bills were sent in his folks thought they

The Board then assembled in regular session and the documents received were handed to the Secretary and ordered on file. A communication was received from Mr. Charles L. Colby, in which, after stating the chief causes for complaint which have existed, and recommended as 'the only method' by which the abuses can be effectually corrected, the following:—

Let a stock company be formed for the purpose of deing a general lighterage, stevedoring and cooperage business, and let the stock of this company be owned by the merchants who are most directly interested. Let the Quarantine work be given to this company, and let the rates of charges be fixed by the Commissioners. Let all grierances, of whatever kind or nature, be left to a board of arbitration, composed of the Commissioners of Quarantine and get or six of our principal merchants. Commenting on the plan thus proposed Mr. CoLay

If there is any profit in the business those who pay the bills can reap their share. The owners of the property can keep it under the charge and in the care of their own em-noyee; they can project it from the rangely of thieves, and

be sure that their vessels are not detained at Quarantine for the benefit of any "ring," nor will they be obliged to submit to the extortion of any bribes. "Having been a suf-ferer with others under a former administration. I desire, in season, to give any aid to my power to those whom I believe are desirous of protecting the rights and interests of the merchants, while they, at the same time, are careful for the health of the city.

The paper, after being read, was ordered on file, after which the Board, having disposed of some rou-

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

business, adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1870.

EXECUTIVE PARDONS. The Governor sent in a report of the pardons

granted during the past year in detail. Mr. SELKREG stated that this was the first time such a document had ever reached the Legislature, and he moved to print five thousand copies. Referred BILLS INTRODUCED

By Mr. Brown-Increasing the capital stock of the By Mr. Brown—Increasing the capital stock of the Hercules Mutnai Life Insura noe Society of the United States.

By Mr. Cullen—Amending the act making appropriations to support the Brooklyn dispensaries.

By Mr. Lanadan—Chartering the Fifth Avenue Savings Bank of New York.

The House, in committee, disposed of the following bills:—

The House, in committee, disposed of the following bills:—
Authorizing the sale or lease of lands on Staten Island occupied by the Seaman's lietwat. Mr. Latterohn explained that as the Court had decided that the levy on emigrants which went to support the institution had been declared unconstitutional it was now without support. Hence the proposition to self. The bill was ordered to a third reading. Amending the act relative to preferred cases in the Court of Appeals and in the Supreme Court; third reading.

Mr. M. C. MURHY introduced a resolution that the Committee on Commerce and Navigation inquire muo the aleged outrages by the officers of the ship Neptune and report what legislation, if any, is necessary in the matter. Tabled under the rules.

THE NEW YORK COURT OF SPECIAL SUSSIONS.

Mr. M. C. MURHY moved that the bill to abolish the New York court of Special Sessions be referred to the first Committee of the Whole, which was carried, and after considerable discussion it was ordered to a third reading.

Section one repeals the act of 1869 and the acts amendatory thereof, except as otherwise provided in this act, and revises and re-macts the provided in this act, and revises and re-macts the provided in this act, and revises and re-macts the provided.

ordered to a third reading.

Section one repeals the act of 1889 and the acts amendatory thereof, except as otherwise provided in this act, and revises and re-enacts the provisions then in force, except that no extra compensation shall be paid to any police justice for serving as a member of the said Court of Special Sessions. Section two provides that all the powers and duties conferred upon the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace by any act in force at the time of the passage of this act shall remain and be vested in the said court as the same is hereby revised and re-enacted, except that all appointments authorized by law to be made by the said court shall be made by the sold court shall be made by the shoard of Police Justices. Section three provides that this act shall take effect immediately.

This bull will undoubtedly pass, and it will settle the question of Justices Dowling's and Bixby's authority to act as Judges of Special Sessions.

Mr. Kiernan's Bill in Relation to Canvamers and Inspectors of Election.

The following bill has been reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, and is now before the Committee of the Whole:--

from the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, and is now before the Committee of the Whole:—

An Acr in relation to elections in the city and county of New York.

Shorton I. At the next general election for judges to be held in the city and county of New York.

Shorton I. At the next general election for judges to be held in the city and county of New York shall be entitled to vote by ballot on a separate and distinct ballot in the city and county of New York shall be entitled to vote by ballot on a separate and distinct ballot from ballots for other officers to be voted for at such election, for two electors for inspectors of election, for such district at the time, and be veters therein; and the two persons in each district receiving the greatest number of votes therefor shall be two of the inspectors of election for such district at all the elections to be held therein during the present vear up to January 1, 1871, and thereafter for each year commencing on the list day of January next after their election; and the Mayor of the city of New York shall, within end days after such election, select and name from the two persons from the party in general jolitical opwosition to the party electing the two successful candidates for inspectors of election receiving the next highest number of votes in cach district for the offices of inspectors of election receiving the next highest number of votes in cach district for the offices of inspectors of election insued district, one person who shall be the other of such inspectors election and appointment to each person so elected and named by him as such inspector of election insued district, one such district, for the same term and time as atorisated, and the said mayor shall be for the person of the county of the day in the papers of the county of the day in the papers of the county of the city of the county of the city of the county of tion acting at the state of the state of the state of the and remain such inspectors and main call city shall be and remain such inspectors and subsequent to the passage of the state of t

volving upon canvassers in the State.

SEC. 9. The compensation of each inspector of election and of each poil cierk shall be ten dollars per day, and shall be paid by the Comptroller of the city and county of New York, out of the general fund of said city.

SEC. 10. This set shall be deemed a part of the electoral law of the State, and any violation of it shall be punished as provided in the statutes regulating elections.

SEC. 11. All provisions of law in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

sereby repealed.

Bac. 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

BOLD ROBBERY IN ROSTOY.

Clerk Throttled and Robbed of \$3,700 in the Entrance of the First National Bank-The Thief Chused, Knocked Down, Arrested and Held for Trial.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1870.

A most bold and singular robbery was perpetrated in the entrance of the First National Bank, on State street, this forenoon. At about eleven o'clock s young man, named Walter Southgate, in the employ of Manning, Howland & Co., 114 Federal street, white engaged in transacting business for his employers, entered the bank above named for the purpose of obtaining the cash on a \$1,700 check. When about half way up the stairs of the bank he was met by a man, who immediately throttled him. The young man divined the purpose of the stranger and held firmly to the funds. The man made but a momentary struggie, when he managed to obtain the money and thrust it into one of his inside coat pockets. He then gave young Southgate a severe choking and beat a hasty retreat down the back stairs into Post Office avenue, shutting the goor behind him and running a billet of wood through the handle, thus preventing the clerk from following him. At about this time the young man had recovered from his strangulation and gave an alarm, which was heard by a man in the avenue, who also noticed the stranger fastening the door with a billet of two wood. This excited his susplicion, and he gave chase; but the thief kept in advance at a furious rate through the Post Office out into bindail and Kilby streets, where the cries of "Stop their" prompted a teamster to knock the hurried pedestrian down, and the \$1,700 drawn at the bank, and other funds, to the total amount of \$3,700, was found upon him. The fellow was taken to the station house, where he gave the name of John Reed. He denied the their, notwithstanding the money was found upon him. He was arranged in the Municipal Court later in the day and faily committed for trial. and held firmly to the funds. The man made but a

GENERAL BAPTIST REUNION AT APOLLO HALL

There was a gathering of 250 people at apollo Rali last evening in attendance upon the annual re-union of the Baptist Social Union of Mannattan Island. The people began to arrive at half-past six. and the dinner was served at half-past seven o'clock. At nine o'clock, after dinner, speeches were made, terminating a very pleasant afair. The Revs. Drs. Armitage, Kendrick, Pendicion, Roed Bright, Eider and Mr. Tolysta were present.

CUBA.

THE SHOOTING OF AMERICANS IN HAVANA

One Killed and Two Dangerously Wounded for Wearing Blue Cravats-Details of the Affair-Action of the American Consul-Efforts of the Government to Arrest the Assassins.

HAVANA, Peb. 7, 1870. It is with profound regret that I report another wholesale assassination in this city, in which three young Americans were the victims. a fourth escaping without injury. Some three weeks since there came here from New York four young men named respectively Isaac Greenwall, Thomas K. Foster. Hugh Johnson and Gardner Wells, engaged by a of perfumery. Following their arrivals they were engaged in their labors, and being ignorant of the city and unacquainted with the language, scarcely left their residence save to go to their place of business. Yesterday morning they dress themstarted out about eleven o'clock to have their plotures taken at Frederick's gallery. They had on blue cravats, a thing much worn in the States, but regarded here among the more ignorant as indicating syropathy with the insurrection. Of this, however, they were ignorant. Arrived at the head of Obrapia street, where it intercepts the Parque, near the Albisa theatre, they were met by a person in citizen's dress, but wearing the hat of a volunteer and armed, who cried "Raita!" and approached them, speaking something in Spanish, and grabbed the neckite first of Greenwall and then of Foster. They backed away from him, when he fired at Greenwall, who fell, and immediately a crowd gathered and other shots were fired, which seriously wounded Johnson and Foster. The latter, however, managed to extricate himself from the crowd, and getting into a back reached home, as did Welis, who was uninjured. Greenwail, who was mortally wounded, was compelled to walk to the Cellador's, in Barcelona street, which he did with the greatest difficulty, and on entering fell dead on the floor. Johnson was taken to the jail, where he was piaced in the hospital, remaining until morning, when he was taken by his friends to his residence. The body of Greenwall was carelessly thrown on a bier and carried off for burial. It will, nowever, be exhumed and sent to his friends in the North. He

leaves a wife and seven children.

During yesterday the house of the firm, by whom these young men were employed, was visited by a number of officials and the testimony of Wells and

number of officials and the testimony of Wells and Foster taken.

An examination of the wounded men this morning shows that Foster was cut across the back of the head, scemingly by a bayonet. He was also shot in the neck, the ball from which was extracted. On his side was a bayonet wound, passing into the abdommal cavity, and another superficial wound in front of the abdomen. He also has other superficial wounds in various parts of his body. Johnson was wounded in the temple, and the symptoms showed that the ball head traversed the brain and was still in there. This is not certain, however. Strongest hopes are entertained that both will recover.

Mr. Henry C. Hall immediately took the most Mr. Henry C. Hall immediately took the most active and energette measures concerning the uncortunate affair. Getting the facts of the case from the survivors, he immediately telegraphed to Washington and airewards called at the pance. Here he learned that the matter was attracting undivided attention. The utmost indignation was expressed at the ourrage and all of the resources of the government are at work to discover the perpetrator or perpetrators, who will be shot within two quars after their rientification. This afternoon will appear in the papers an ofter of \$1,000 reward for the arrest of the marrierer Among the better class of people the feeting of indignation and regret is universal, as it is known that such acts are likely to intensify the feetings against Spanish dominion on this continent.

consider.

Since the foregoing was written I learn that the deceased, isano Greenwall, was a German, and came to the island with a passport of the North German Confederation. Mr. Will, the German Consol, is the teresting himself in the affair. He represents the Captain General as flercely determined to bring the percentrators to learning the

perpetrators to justice.

The following communication in reference to the affair was addressed to your correspendent this merning by a long time resident of Havana:—

morning by a long time resident of Havanax—
My indignation boils over. Four young American gentle,
men passing through the streets on Sunday morning are
stopped by volunteers, one killed and two nearly so, because
they wore blue cravats. * * The Captain deneral is eatirely and solely responsible for this. For months he has
permitted the volunteers to kill all they chose to consider
guity of a crime. They have never been punished. Last
light a servant, a volunteer, informed me that he had a right
to shoot me if I committed an offence. I asked him who
made him a judge? He responded, "Martial law crieta."
"You ought," I said, "to take me to the authorities and
tet them ountsh." "Oh, they would be heavened one

reality. Some power should protect us. Neutras have rights.

There are many rumors aftest concerning the killing of Cubans, and it is claimed that aix or eight have been stanghered within the past two days, but they can be traced to no remaile source.

The affair of the steaming Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, recently from Haytt and captured by the Spanish war steamer Hernan Cortes and brought here, has attracted the attention of the American Consul, and she will probably be released. She was duly despatched by the Spanish Coasul at Fort an Prince for Havana, and carried mails for the United States squadron. Her papers were in every respect regular, and the captain, McCarty, complains much of his detention and treatment. He has been placed incommunicate and not furnished with sufficient to eat, and otherwise badly treated.

The Assassin of Mr. Greenwalth Arrested-Havana Quiet-News from Other Points. HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1870.

The assassin of Isaac Greenwalth was arrested in this city last night. He is a native of the Canary fsiands and a sergeant in the Fifth battation of volunteers. A court martial will be immediately convened for the trial of the murderer.

The city is now perfectly quiet. No disturbance has occurred since Sunday last. Telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Havana has been re established and again open for

business. Despatches from San Miguel have been received. The troops now occupy that city, and many families from the insurrectionary district had arrived and

were settling in that town. THE CASTANON TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars of the Shooting-Action of the Sheriff-Castanon Sald to Have Worn a Breastplate-Treatment of the Cubans by

the Authorities. KET WEST, Fla., Feb. 3, 1870. By the steamer Wilmington, which left this port yesterday for New York, I sent particulars about the shooting affray which occurred in this city on the 31st ult. I now send you additional ones.

Juan Mary Reyes, ex-editor of the Republican.

tried to leave yesterday for New York and was arrested. This is the old man that was slapped in the face by Castanon on the day of his arrival. I have heard that no Cuban can leave Key West. The sheriff of this city is making great efforts to find the man that killed Castanon in the contest. The house of a respectable Cuban family has been searched without any ceremony on two occasions,

searched without any ceremony on two occasions, and the family have been so alarmed that they abandoned the house and took refuge with an American family. Castanon, it is said, had a breastplate during the fight, and had it since he landed here.

I have heard several citizens of this city remark that Castanon got what he deserved. The Cubans feet quite alarmed for the rather severe steps taken by the poince. To tell the truth, the Cubans of Key West are peaceanle and houest poor men, so much so that the inhabitants of this place are astonished to see such a great number of emigrants behave so welt and with such sobriety. About twilight most all of them are in their homes, and they now have great fear of being unjustly maltroated.

Several groups of armed citizens are seen patroling the streets of the city during hights and sof a lew during the day.

I have spoken with several eye witnesses, and all agree that Castanon first struck the Cuban who killed him, and while the Cuban aked his friend for the pistol he had. Castanon took two stops backward and fired the first shot, which was answered by the shot which brought him down on his knees, and in that position he fired his second shot, wither shot which brought him down on his knees, and in that position he fired his second shot, with so did his unlucky adversary.

The cuban behaved with coolness and course; so did his unlucky adversary.

The city is tranquil. Everything is quief, and hopes are entertained that the innocent persons in the city isil will soon be set at liberty.